The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,648.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

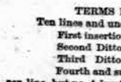
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Colombo	4
,, Rutnagherry	8	,, Galle	5
,, Vingorla	28	,, Negapatam	8
,, Carwar	29	,, Pondicherry	9
,, Mangalore	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore	Oct. 1	,, Coconada	14
,, Tellicherry	1	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut	1	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopalpore	16
,, Cochin	2	,, False Point	17
,, Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

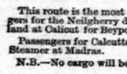
The Steam ship MARTABAN, 815 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 17th September 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Bussorah	1
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahmorah	7
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	7
,, Muscat	25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	11
,, Linga	28	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Bushire	Oct.	,, Muscat	15
,, Fao	2	,, Guadur	17
,, Mahomerah	2	,, Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrive Bombay	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on MONDAY, the 26th September 1870.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Bazzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	35	22		9
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	29		12
Naples	47	33	Including Wines	13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Adovsanse') Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

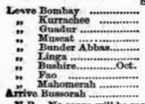
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MAEC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 35	£ 15	£ 8	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 12	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Despatches from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

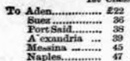
In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 19th instant. For Freight, and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bankagents, &c.,&c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

	REQUIREMENTS.		
4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	2	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RAJAHS, CHIEFS, SIRDARS, NOBLES AND GENTLEMEN, &c., &c.

An Auction Sale of very valuable costly Carved Real English Mahogany Gilt and Blackwood Household Furniture, richly Cut Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, rich Chandeliers of various lights, Piano, self-acting Organ, rich English Carpets, large Looking Glasses, valuable Pictures, Clocks, Garden Seats, Flower Pots, Carriages, Horses, and Harnesses, &c., &c., at the late Residence of Ramlall Thackoredass Esq., Tardeo.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and on following days, the 5th and 6th day of October 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are favoured with instruction to submit to sale by public auction, the extensive assortment of the above valuable furniture, &c., &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter and the sale will commence exactly at 12 o'clock every day (until finished). Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Sale to commence at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, in the Timber Depot of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. About 200 logs of well assorted TEAK SQUARES, 80 tons of PLANKS, BOARDS and SCANTLING, landed from the ships East and Munsoory.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the Mortgagees, the following :—All that messuage or dwelling-house of two stories admeasuring 53 feet in length, and 36 in breadth with the appurtenances standing on land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Soondersbai, the second wife of one Muccoond Saccaram of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, under Nos. 638 and 687 situate in an cart called Umroon near Candawaree, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and bounded on the east by a house belonging to Narrayen Ambajee, on the west by a range or chawl belonging to Gopal Shaba Senoy, on the south by an cart belonging to Dadoo Meya Jetaykur, and on the north by a public passage of the said Umroon cart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 5, Church Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST."—WANTED, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9 of the 1st Volume. The Proprietor will be glad to buy any of these Back Numbers of the *Indian Economist* at Rs. 2½ each. Address Mr. KNIGHT, the Furney, Parell.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb. in packets of 6 lbs. each			
Pekoe	,, 1-8	,,	,,	4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1-4	,,	,,	4 ,,
Superior Mixture	,, 1-4	,,	,,	4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be had from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-TWO NATIVE CONVICTS with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient Number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

For any inferior issues of provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th September 1870.

LOSS OF HAIR:

Resulting from deficient secretion of nutriment by the vessels of the scalp, may be relieved by the use of

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S

HAIR WASH:

Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

Resulting from relaxation of the roots of the Hair, may be prevented by the use of

CIROLINE:

Cash, Re. 2-10; Credit, Rs. 3.

The experience of many years has proved the high value of these preparations as antiseptic restoratives for the Hair's health, their delicacy and cleanliness render them agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

Prepared by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS of the STATESMEN, GENERALS, and ADMIRALS.

French.	German.
The Emperor.	The King of Prussia.
The Prince Imperial.	The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
Duke de Grammont.	The Crown Prince Frederick William.
M. Ollivier.	Prince Frederick Charles.
M. Benedetti.	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Marshal Macmahon.	Von Bismarck.
Marshal Canrobert.	General Moltke.
Marshal Bazaine.	General Von Roon.
Marshal Randon.	General Man cuffel.
General Le Montmarie.	General Steinmetz.
General Changarnier.	General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
Major-General LeBouf.	General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Montebello.	General Von Alvensleben.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao.	General Von Goseben.
General Deligny.	General Von Kirchbach.
General Frochu.	General Count Stolberg.
General Bourbaki.	General Von Pranseckl.
Admiral Rouet de Willaumez.	General Von Bose.
Admiral Rigault de Genouilly	General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.	Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral La Roncière le Nourry.	Admiral Jackmann.
Dr. Conneau.	

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Rs. 1 each for Cash; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. BARODA from Suez has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 20th August.
,, POONAH, from Marseilles, 28th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 13th August.
,, TIBER, from Liverpool, 17th August.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive).

A. R. GORDON,
Assist. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

WANTED, an Improved Galvanized Corrugated SELF-SUPPORTING IRON ROOF, complete with Columns, &c., not less than 180 feet in length, 25 feet in span from column to column, and 18 feet in height.

Also, a small quantity of plain MINTON TILES for pavement.—Apply to

Mr. BEZONJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Architect and Surveyor, No. 90, Queen's Road.

15th September 1870.

NOTICES:

A GENTLEMAN requires LODGINGS and BOARD in a Private Family in the Fort, where only one Boarder is kept. Apply by letter, stating charges, to ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, 7, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-ohops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices.

Tea will be taken to serve only first class meals, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and waited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with Special Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" whole than when belonging to Narrayen Ambajee, on the west by a range or chawl belonging to Gopal Shaba Senoy, on the south by an cart belonging to Dadoo Meya Jetaykur, and on the north by a public passage of the said Umroon cart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 5, Church Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST."—WANTED, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9 of the 1st Volume. The Proprietor will be glad to buy any of these Back Numbers of the *Indian Economist* at Rs. 2½ each. Address Mr. KNIGHT, the Furney, Parell.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb. in packets of 6 lbs. each			
Pekoe	,, 1-8	,,	,,	4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1-4	,,	,,	4 ,,
Superior Mixture	,, 1-4	,,	,,	4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be had from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-TWO NATIVE CONVICTS with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient Number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convicts only) are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

For any inferior issues of provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th September 1870.

LOSS OF HAIR:

Resulting from deficient secretion of nutriment by the vessels of the scalp, may be relieved by the use of

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S

HAIR WASH:

Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

Resulting from relaxation of the roots of the Hair, may be prevented by the use of

CIROLINE:

Cash, Re. 2-10; Credit, Rs. 3.

The experience of many years has proved the high value of these preparations as antiseptic restoratives for the Hair's health, their delicacy and cleanliness render them agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

Prepared by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS of the STATESMEN, GENERALS, and ADMIRALS.

French.	German.
The Emperor.	The King of Prussia.
The Prince Imperial.	The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
Duke de Grammont.	The Crown Prince Frederick William.
M. Ollivier.	Prince Frederick Charles.
M. Benedetti.	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Marshal Macmahon.	Von Bismarck.
Marshal Canrobert.	General Moltke.
Marshal Bazaine.	General Von Roon.
Marshal Randon.	General Man cuffel.
General Le Montmarie.	General Steinmetz.
General Changarnier.	General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
Major-General LeBouf.	General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Montebello.	General Von Alvensleben.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao.	General Von Goseben.
General Deligny.	General Von Kirchbach.
General Frochu.	General Count Stolberg.
General Bourbaki.	General Von Pranseckl.
Admiral Rouet de Willaumez.	General Von Bose.
Admiral Rigault de Genouilly	General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.	Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral La Roncière le Nourry.	Admiral Jackmann.
Dr. Conneau.	

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Rs. 1 each for Cash; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Ms. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Ms. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—We hereby beg to intimate that we have been APPOINTED, by the Committee of "LLOYDS," AGENTS for that Establishment at CARWAR, Malabar Coast.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Dharwar, 12th September 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th instant to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 19th to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

8th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered immediately upon acceptance of Tender.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of Oil, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, not later than noon on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th September 1870.

GREAT IN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Spinning shares were in demand at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,098	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	168
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,075
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	290

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,280	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	3,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	5,000	2,70	*	Bombay Sh.	250
10,990	1,000	all		65th st'ne Land	15
10,990	1,000	670		Do. New	16

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Reynolds, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from England.

Harris, Surgeon Major, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on sick leave, from Poona.

Malcolmson, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Faulkner, Lieutenant, 95th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon-Major W White, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Akyab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 1st February 1869.

Major B. R. Brantill, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. G. Betham, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having passed the prescribed departmental examination in surveying, &c., and an examination in Mahratta, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from the 2nd July 1870.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., the title of "Nawab Moomtaz-ool-Dowlah," as a personal distinction.

Mr. L. B. Bowring having intimated his resignation of the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., in that appointment, with effect from the 12th of August 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, returned to Bombay on the 6th ultimo. Mr. Byrne is allowed preparatory leave from the 5th ultimo to the 11th idem —the day before he resumed charge of his office—and the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate granted to him on the 19th January 1869, is cancelled.

The privilege leave granted on the 31st ultimo to Mr. J. H. Boggs, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, is cancelled.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts in the second class of the Financial Department, and Mr. R. A. Sterndale as Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts in the third class. The above promotions to take effect during the absence of Mr. E. Gay, M.A., or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for three months, embarking at Bombay.

The above cancels G. G. O. No. 832 of the 25th August 1870, granting Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser leave to sea.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Boddam, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer 27th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant H. W. J. Senior, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Captain R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, Brigade-Major at Lucknow, is removed from his appointment on the brigade staff.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious service, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar Major Jowan Singh, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major William Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal,—for one year ten months and twenty-seven days, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Mansfeldt George Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 25th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years.

Captain Clement Edward Benthall, of the General List, Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Apothecary W. M. Mitchell, late House Surgeon of the Poona Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for six months.

Major George Weld, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 27th Aug. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Thomas Dawes,—2nd September 1870.

Lieutenant Melmoth William Gataker,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant James Barry Slater,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant Alexander Dunlop Anderson,—4th September 1870.

Lieutenant Archibald Buchan Hepburn,—4th September 1870.

Supernumerary Surgeon Frank Powell, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Ensign Philip Herman Wallerstein, of the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, Quarter Master 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th August 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign Wallerstein will rank as Lieutenant in that corps with effect from the 10th August 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain William Donnelly Palmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate,) for eighteen months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., appointed Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Account Branch, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed in those appointments.

Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is retransferred from the Railway Branch in Central India to the Buildings and Roads Branch in the Central Provinces.

Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd grade, Oudh, is allowed twelve months' furlough in India with effect from the 6th October 1870.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. V. Power, in medical charge 2nd Barrier Division, Upper Godavery, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

Mr. W. Moore, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Central India for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. H. L. Harris, an Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 12th August 1870.

Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Cent al Provinces, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade with effect from the 12th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrobolans	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
„	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	4s. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 13 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 sacks to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Asia (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, August 23.
	Nevada	Lunt	Boston, May 31.
	Baroda (s)	Hall	Liverpool, September 4.
	Norah Greame	Copper	Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Backie Lutchiny	Warwick	Calcutta.
	Hamoody	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Fleetwoods	Bogle	Mauritius.
	Olive	Clark	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Palm Tree, Cooper, to Newcastle.
Ship Romania, Thomas, to Australia.
Ship Benefactress, Gibbs, to Liverpool.
Ship Underwriter, Wayman, to Moulmein.

The ship Ironhope, to Rangoon, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Iron King	Cony	Bombay.
	Hernan	Hills	Colombo, August 28.
13	Surat (s)		Suez.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
10	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

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Rev. C. T. Wilson.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LORD—SIBBALD—August 18th, at Ballymacarret Church, Belfast, by the Rev Charles Seaver, Edmund Lord, Esq., of Bombay, to Henrietta Maria, second daughter of George Sibbald, Esq., Belfast.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOYNT—September 10th, at Rutnagherry, the wife of C. Joynt, M.D., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MARTINELLI—September 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. P. Martinelli, of a son.
KEIGHLY—September 11th, at Rose Bank, Tittaghur, the wife of George Keighly, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

SHEPPARD—September 11th, at 117, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Annie Maria, wife of Mr. H. W. Sheppard.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SPAN—September 9th, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Bartlet, Span, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

COLVIN—September 9th, at Bijnore, the wife of J. C. Colvin, B. C. S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

SOME of the English newspapers seem to have become somewhat alarmed at the German successes, even before the army at Sedan and the Emperor were captured. What did they think, or rather feel, and say when the news of the great triumph on the Meuse reached London? We say "feel," because much of the writing we read is plainly the child of impulse. Perhaps the equally impulsive language of certain German newspapers and, in a greater degree, the always unprepared condition of England to cope with an invasion may have contributed to the shiver of apprehension. The marvellous completeness of the German organization, the numbers, the discipline, the sturdy bravery of what we may call a citizen army, subject to strict military training, has seized on the imaginations of men; and they jump to the conclusion that *if* this machine were applied to conquest, it would be dangerous to Europe. Of course it would—providing the machine would consent to be so applied. There is, however, no reason to believe that an army organized on German principles, can be made subservient to the ambition of Kings, or the schemes of universal dominion which sometimes flit through the minds of statesmen. Our home contemporaries also lose sight of the fact that the splendid French army was literally thrown away by its leader or leaders; that it went down before the Germans, not only because they were numerous and disciplined, but directed by consummate skill; just as Napoleon, pre-eminent in his day, destroyed army after army as much by his intellect as by the vigour of his soldiers. Moreover, it should be remembered that La Gloire is not a German deity; and that the German nation will not fight and die for dreams. It is no doubt a fact formidable to all who want to meddle and make in Germany that she has the means and the will to put her able-bodied male children under arms at a fortnight's notice. It is a fact on which, doubtless, Russia and Austria and France, for the future, will reflect a great deal. England, too, will take note of a political circumstance, so considerable, and we half suspect that the apparent alarmists at home are dwelling on the military might of Germany in order to augment, or rather evolve in some powerful practical shape, the military might of England. Should the effect of the wars of 1866 and 1870 bring forth a fairly complete organization of England—a regular army for foreign service, and a strong, numerous, well-organized army for home defence—those wars will have conferred a boon on our country. A Radical statesman, now in the Cabinet, said that five years of household suffrage would give England an English equivalent for the conscription; and the effect of the German display of what an armed and trained nation, acting in harmony with its Government, can do, combined with the operation of household suffrage, may fulfil his rash-looking prediction. The English do not dislike a soldier's training. The problem will be solved as soon as the Army, taken as a whole, is national, which it is not now; as soon as it ceases to be, as it has largely ceased to be, an army of the Court and "Society," and becomes what the German army is said to be, a microcosm, representing the nation at large. The sooner that change is effected the better for us and for Europe.

Considered in a political point of view the successes of Germany ought to be less alarming than they are in a military point of view. For example; up to the year 1870 Russia and *Prussia* have been firmly allied on all occasions. But how will it be with Russia and *Germany?* The bond of centuries has been broken by the campaign of 1870. If the *Prussian* papers are casting scorn upon England, because she is neutral, the Russian papers loudly sympathise with the French, because they see that a strong and powerful Germany dispels their dream of making the Baltic and the Black Sea Russian lakes. If France is cast into the arms of Russia, England and Germany gravitate together for the protection of Europe in the East, and France, Russia and England gravitate together for the protection of Europe in the West. In the first case supposed Austria would go with Germany; in the second accident would determine her place. The public looking on the turbulent and shifting surface of passing events forgets many things which are never out of the minds of statesmen and thinkers. When great nations clash together and stupendous events come to pass, it is well to hold fast by the great unalterable or only slowly altering facts which are the keys to the future. The great new fact is that Germany, long more or less, and more rather than less, the ally and dependent of Russia—ally and dependent because divided and ruled by courts—is now free from Russia and probably her antagonist; certainly a great independent unit in the European state system. The next great fact is that, for the present, perhaps for an age, the pretensions of the French to domineer have been burnt out of the nation, the conviction having been forced upon them that they are not to arrogate a supremacy over neighbouring states, or to hinder other peoples from doing for themselves what France has long done for herself. To the French themselves, and to Europe, this ought to be a great blessing; since it may induce the French to mind their own affairs and adopt some settled form of orderly government which may have a prospect of enduring; and may give Europe repose not rendered uneasy by an unceasing dread of a fresh outburst of French ambition. To England it *may* bring a real National Army, resting on a basis as broad as the nation, and as strong; and that will be no slight boon. For "disarmament" is impracticable until the old plan of voluntarily enlisted armies is again adopted; and that looks as distant as the Greek Kalends. The inference is irresistible that all states, which think national independence worth keeping, must have national armies, through whose ranks, for a certain time, every able-bodied male must have passed. A wise nation would make its army a great School, wherein many things, besides drill, were taught, and out of which every man, even the worst, would emerge less bad or much better than when he entered its ranks. The war, if we have rightly interpreted its meaning, ought to be productive of incalculable good.

WE entirely sympathise with the *Friend of India* and the *Indian Daily News* in their conflict with the solicitors of Ameer Khan. Both those journals have acted very fairly towards the prisoners, and both have given a loyal support to what the "loyal" solicitors call an "unscrupulous Government." We also agree that, in the interest of free discussion, which is a great public interest, if anything is, a stop ought to be put to that reign of terror which these Calcutta lawyers, apparently, desire to establish. It is perfectly monstrous that any person should be able to threaten these journals with legal proceedings, "civil or criminal or both," for the simplest and fairest comments on a great case which involves the safety of the State and the rights of the Viceroy. We are glad to see that both the journals have defied the aggressive lawyers, and, if not with success, it will be a disgrace to the law. On this side of India we are not afflicted as they are. We have nothing to allege against the gentlemen who practice in this Presidency. It is quite true that we rarely say a word about their proceedings; allowing them to pass by mostly in silence. But if we did their sense of justice, fair play, and devotion to the public welfare, would doubtless be our shield. Nevertheless we hold to the right of criticising Courts and lawyers, public men and public institutions as much as the Viceregal Government or the army; and, if occasion should arise, must do our duty by the public on whose behalf we contend.

ADVICES from the Cape received by last mail report that H. M. steam frigates Galatea and Clio left Simon's Bay on July 14th, for New Zealand.

A LETTER from Mussoorie, dated the 8th instant, reports the death of Colonel A. Blackwood, of the Staff Corps, commandant of the 36th N. I. Colonel Blackwood had been seriously ill for some time; his illness terminating fatally on the 7th instant.

MR. HENDERSON, a European merchant, of the firm of Hannay, Henderson & Co., Moulmein, who was committed to the Sessions on a charge of breach of the Arms Act (he having sold a gun to a native), has been acquitted.

A DETACHMENT H. M. 95th Foot will move from Poona to Bombay on 30th September, and a Detachment 95th Foot, at Asseerghur, will leave Chaadnee on 28th instant, halting at Deolalee on 29th, so as to arrive at Bombay on the 30th.

THE "Englishman" is "glad to hear that Government have decided on arming a few selected native infantry regiments with the Enfield Rifle." It is "also informed that a committee is sitting at Simla to draw up rules and regulations for the instruction of sepoys in the use of the rifle."

THE "Pioneer" has heard that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme of the Indian Government for the consolidation of the Military Accounts and Pay Departments of the three Presidencies into a single department, so that the officers will be borne and promoted on one list, and be interchangeable from one Presidency to another.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the grant of a yearly allowance of Rs. 20 for each gymnasium and cavalry regiment in which fencing is taught, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of repairing foils, trifling repairs to gloves, the supply of chalk, resin, sand, sand-paper, &c. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

THE Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature are published in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th September.

IPECACUANHA PLANTS are the subject of a short despatch of the Duke of Argyll, dated the 28th July. He remarks that the enclosures he forwards "seem to hold out a well-grounded hope that by the time Dr. Anderson is ready to leave this country to return to India, he will be provided with such a number of healthy plants as will enable him to establish this plant in India, and make that country independent of other countries for the supply of this most valuable medicine."

THE "Gazette of India" publishes "a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners." The statement of objects and reasons contains one sentence only—"The law relating to the Coroners at the three Presidency towns is now inconveniently scattered among two Statutes and three Acts, and the object of this Bill is, not to make any substantial change in the law, but merely to consolidate these five enactments."

AN application was made some days ago by Mr. G. M. Goodrich at a Calcutta police court for a summons against Mr. C. Lazarus, for having attempted, by the use of a false document, to defraud the Customs. Mr. Lazarus has been fined in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and the goods (concerning which this action originated) have been confiscated by the Customs Department, to the value of Rs. 18,000. Mr. Paul acted in the case as Standing Counsel for Government; Mr. Woodroffe appeared for the defendant.

UNDER the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of 13th April 1864, officers of less than fifteen years' service who may be discharged on reduction of establishment, or as physically unfit for further duty, are eligible to a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary. The Governor-General in Council deems it necessary to explain (as we learn from the *Gazette of India* of September 10) that, without the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department previously obtained, the gratuity admissible under the rules should be restricted to one month's pay for every year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' pay, for more than twelve and less than fifteen years' service.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that from the 1st of July 1870, officers who receive the value of their commissions on their final transfer to the Staff Corps, shall be liable to the deduction therefrom of the cost of the passage to India of the officers appointed to succeed them when they are seconded in the regiment; so that officers who, from the above date, receive the value of their commission under the Horse Guards' Memorandum of the 1st of April 1868, will be placed in this respect in the same position as other officers of similar rank retiring from the British Army by the sale of their commission.

APPENDED is an extract from a letter of the Civil Service Commissioners, to the Under-Secretary of State for India,—dated the 8th July 1870 :—

"The Commissioners take this opportunity of adverting to the great difficulty which has on several occasions arisen, and will probably arise again, in determining the ages of candidates who are natives of India. They think that such questions can rarely be decided in a satisfactory manner except in India itself, and they would suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, whether it might not be desirable to require every native candidate to produce a certificate from the chief authorities of his Presidency that he was within the prescribed limits. If His Grace should approve this suggestion, it would be necessary to add to the regulations a note to the following effect:—'All candidates born in British India must produce certificates from the Government of India, or of any Presidency in which they may have resided, that they are within the prescribed limits of age.'"

By direction of the Duke of Argyll the suggestion is to be acted on.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 26TH AUGUST.

ABOUT half past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, anchored in harbour, with the English Mail of 26th August on board. The Baroda left Suez at 7-40 A.M. on 4th September; arrived at Aden on the 9th at 11-10 A.M., and left for Bombay on the evening of the same day at 7-40 P.M. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Major and Mrs Millit and ayah, Captain Thomas, Rev Mr and Mrs Sharpin, Mr and Mrs Cailliff and infant, Mr and Mrs Alexander, Mrs Kirton, Miss Webster, Mrs Low and child, Mrs Butterfield, Mrs, Miss, and Master Pratt, Mr and Mrs Pack, Messrs Smith, Seymour, Keightly, Ryan, Maddocks, Irving, Reynolds, Roberts, Nicoll, J Durant, and W Douglas, and five Royal Navy seamen.

From Marseilles—Major and Mrs. Dennelvy, Major Malcolmson, and Mr. Clarton.

From Suez—Messrs. Tullock, Hebden, G. Inglis, A. Service, C. Silvester, and one deck passenger.

From Aden—Captain Bolton and servant, and Mr Kempton.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 26TH AUGUST.

WITH a frankness that is in itself very suspicious—for the Germans have been most careful since the beginning of the war to say not a word about the intended movements of any of their armies—the compilers of official despatches at Berlin inform us to-day that the armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles remain watching Bazaine at Metz, and that the Crown Prince, with the Third Army, "have resolutely entered upon their march to Paris." Is it conceivable that, after Macmahon has raised the camp at Chalons and marched eastwards to raise the siege of Metz, the Crown Prince should go straight on to Paris? If the French capital were still unfortified, the boldest plan might now, as in 1814, be the safest for the invaders, and the capitulation of Paris might bring the war to an end while Napoleon and his Marshals were still busy trying to cut the enemy's communications with Germany. But the fortifications of Paris were expressly designed to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe of 1814. By the cession of Philippeville and Saarlouis, France opened the northern and south-eastern roads to the invader; and the Orleans Government resolved to fortify the capital, in order that, even if the regular army were beaten in the field, Paris might be proof against a surprise by any enterprising General who chose to push on and finish the campaign by striking a blow at "the heart of France." Many of the English newspapers are already profuse of lamentations over the siege which is to lay Paris, beautiful Paris, in ruins. But the forts it is intended to defend are at an average distance of fully six miles from the Toileries and the centre of the city, and they are planned rather to give a defending army the protection of a strongly fortified camp than to enable the Parisians themselves to fight till all their streets are in ruins. It is unlikely that Paris would hold out, if the enemy broke through the outer line of fortifications and reached the *enceinte* of the city itself; but the purpose of the fortifications is accomplished when Macmahon's army, which without them would have been compelled to fall back, covering Paris, is left free to operate in the field. The Crown Prince cannot hope to invest fortifications occupying a circuit of nearly forty miles with an army of 150,000 men; and, if he attacks one or two faces only, the army of defence in its entrenched camp ought to be a match for all his troops. I cannot help believing, therefore, that the rumour of the continued advance of the Third Army to Paris is a feint; and that the Crown Prince will retrace his steps, and hasten to assist his father in preventing the junction of Bazaine's and Macmahon's armies at Metz.

The camp at Chalons was completely deserted on Monday, and Macmahon had moved his forces to Rheims and St. Menehould, proposing it is understood to advance by the railways to Verdun and Montmedy, and throw his whole army on the besiegers' lines and compel the Germans to fight between two fires. Such a movement has every chance of success, if the Crown Prince does not come up in time to give Macmahon full occupation. It is evident, from the German accounts of the battles of last week, that, though Bazaine was, after five days' furious fighting, forced back by the sheer weight of overpowering numbers into his entrenched camp around Metz, even the result of the battle of Rezonville was not such as to damp the spirits of the French troops, or destroy their confidence in their commander. They gave way, certainly, at nightfall on Thursday, but without leaving any trophies of war to the enemy, and the German losses had been so fearful that King William says he "shrinks from inquiring" about them. The Prussian commanders had made up their minds that this battle should be the decisive one of the war; and the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Prussian head quarters, who saw the battle, and whose description of the horrible carnage makes one shudder on reading it, intimates that not only were all the corps with the King engaged, but a fresh column of troops sent up from Nancy by the Crown Prince was held in readiness to take part in the conflict. But this is not a war to be ended by a Sadowa. The prophets of German success had underestimated the courage and tenacity of the French soldiers. Bazaine's retreat was, indeed, cut off; but the Marshal was not rendered powerless for further resistance; and, if Macmahon can do his part, the besieged army in Metz can still co-operate vigorously in breaking the German leaguer. Immense as the number of men in the Prussians armies is, it will take them all to maintain the investment of Metz and still withstand Macmahon with his army of at least 150,000 men. But the Crown Prince, that most energetic of commanders, may still be in time to check this new move. He will hardly attempt to follow Macmahon by the route which that General has chosen; for, as the French hold and can destroy the railways to Montmedy and Verdun, the pursuing army would be compelled to take the roads through the difficult country of the Argonne, in which a few resolute men can guard the defiles till the concentration of the French armies is completed. As it is a race against time to see who can reach Metz first, the Crown Prince will probably send back a good part of his army by Bar-le-Duc to Nancy, and thence by rail to Metz; but the French marshal ought to have gained at least two days' march upon him by concealing his project of moving from Chalons to the last moment. A letter has been published in which Macmahon is reported to have said that he should march to Metz, lest he might be accused of "envy" in leaving Bazaine to his fate. But are there not good military reasons for such a march, without supposing the Marshal to have acted from any feeling of this kind? Suppose he had stayed at Chalons, accepted battle, and been defeated, he could only have fallen back on Paris, and Bazaine must have capitulated with 100,000 of the best soldiers of France, releasing the whole German host for a march on the capital. At the worst Macmahon can but be defeated now, and, if he acts with energy, he may yet be in time to save Bazaine, and to renew the campaign on something like equal terms. It is no wonder, then, that a general of Macmahon's temperament preferred the more audacious plan of strategy; and that, when it became clear at the end of last week that Bazaine, locked up in Metz, could no longer hope to come to him, he determined to go to Bazaine, leaving Paris meanwhile to the protection of its fortifications and of the new army organized by Trochu.

But in this estimate of the chances of the campaign I have not taken into account what really seem to be the overwhelming numbers of the Germans. Letters in to-day's papers from places so distant from one another as Cologne and Breslau state that everywhere, even in the remotest regions of Germany, the towns are full of reserve and landwehr men, armed to do duty in the war; and it is said that after all their losses, the armies of invasion still number as many men as when they entered France, so constant is the stream of reinforcements flowing across the frontier. It is possible, then, that the King may really have been able to leave before Metz an army large enough to hold in Bazaine and repulse Macmahon, and still have joined the Crown Prince in sufficient strength to justify an advance on Paris. If the truth is spoken on these matters, we have another proof, if one were wanting, of the absurdity of the outcry, that France was a fierce wolf which threatened to devour that peaceful and innocent lamb, Germany. The truth is, Bismarck fooled the French diplomatists from 1866 to 1870, as he played with Austria before 1866 till he had a force in hand strong enough to crush her; and in both wars he has craftily contrived to throw on the enemy the responsibility of actually declaring war. But what a prospect is opened out for Europe, if the Prussians win a complete triumph in this war. Fancy the most formidable army that ever existed, in the hands of an ambitious statesman who knows no scruples, and who has lately given the world a specimen of the utter recklessness of his political conduct by intriguing with the revolutionary party in Italy to keep Victor Emmanuel quiet. Prussian insolence is already unbounded. The German people are, no doubt, so far as their own tastes go, domestic and unaggressive; but they have no control over their own destinies. There is not a more caste-ridden people in the world. The Hohenzollern dynasty is but a dynasty of drill sergeants, supported by a noblesse of corporals, and a patient people who make capital food for powder when their enthusiasm for Fatherland has been skilfully stimulated. One hears a good deal about 1814. But is it not grotesque to see these myriads of battalions trooping across the Rhine, and singing the same old patriotic songs, at the bidding of a man who prepared the way for the aggrandisement of Prussia abroad by crushing the Liberal party at home, and who, when he has overthrown Napoleon, is quite capable of imitating the conduct of those Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance who, when they had destroyed the first French Empire, profited by the victory to destroy liberty throughout the Continent? The probability that Prussia will vanquish France has already caused a good deal of vague uneasiness in England; and the *Times*, which was ferociously German last week, now reminds the German nation that to dismember France would be "to pluck out one of the eyes of Europe," and that it might be possible again to form a coalition against the "intolerable tyranny" of a single Power, even if that power chanced to be Prussia instead of France. But I own it seems to me the Prussian papers are in the right, when, with the insufferable arrogance that is natural to the worst-bred people in Europe, they sneer at our funny armaments, and ask what we can do to prevent them from annexing Belgium and Luxemburg, as well as Alsace and Lorraine? At present, we can do nothing. Any contingent we could send to the Continent would be exterminated in a week of such slaughter as has given the battle-fields of 1870 a terrible pre-eminence in history; and we have no reserves from which to replace it. All the talk, too, that is going on about military organisation in this country is beside the mark. It is mere nonsense to fret about making a fancy force like the Volunteers a part of a good military system. What we want is a change that will make the army and the militia popular with all classes, by taking away the badge of social degradation that attaches to a soldier's uniform. Were this done, we should have a national army and reserve, and there would be no need for keeping up a useless force like the Volunteers. But what hope is there that our Horse Guards and War Department will ever attempt such a reform? A disaster like Jena would not convince them that the time has gone by for keeping all the rewards of military service as the property of a class.

Of the numerous malignant stories put in circulation about the Imperial family of France, there has been none so bad as the report telegraphed from Berlin to the *Times*, and now acknowledged even by the leading journal to be an utter falsehood, that the Empress Eugenie had written to the Queen of England, asking her mediation with Prussia. Such news, published in Paris, might have exasperated the populace to treat the Empress as they treated Marie Antoinette, for it is clear that, whatever divisions of party there may be in France, no one dares to talk of peace. Indeed, the furious hatred of the nation against the Germans, a hatred heartily reciprocated by the others, is likely to prolong the war indefinitely. It is this vindictiveness on both sides that makes the losses in battle so heavy, for the soldiers rush to close quarters whenever they get a chance, and, armed with the murderous weapons of modern warfare, they slay one another by whole battalions. All France will soon be armed against the invader; and the eagerness with which the loan of £30,000,000 has been taken up by the people shows that the heart of the country is sound. The Imperial family are doing their duty like the rest, the Empress visiting the hospitals in Paris in the intervals of State business, and the Emperor staying at the camp, resolved to take part in the next battle. Until the army is annihilated, the Emperor is safe; and, that once gone, who can tell what will be the future of France?

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

SINCE my last there have been outside the Stock Exchange and the cotton markets few commercial events to note of any moment. One incident, however, I may mention as reviving recollections of the almost forgotten disasters of 1866—and that is, the arbitration just announced by Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury in the case of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Soon after this undertaking was found to be insolvent four years ago it was seen that special legislation of some kind would be necessary to solve the indispensable question, which of its creditors should be first paid, and in what proportion? The "priorities" problem, in short, was seen to be the key of the whole difficulty. To decide who was to claim first on the estate, various creditors had gone to law, each fighting for

RELIEF OF ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1870-71.

Head Quarters of Brigades.—The Head Quarters E Brigade R.H.A. will move from Kirkee to Mhow, the Head Quarters 6th Brigade R.A. from Mhow to Belgaum, and the Head Quarters 18th Brigade, from Kurrachee to Kirkee, as may be most convenient to the several commandants.

The Battery B.E. R.H.A. will march from Kirkee with guns, horses, and equipments complete, on 15th October 1870, and will proceed to Mhow via Ahmednuggur, Adjunta, and Asseerghur.

The Battery D.E., R. H.A. will march from Mhow en route to Kirkee about the 1st November 1870, with guns, horses, and equipments complete.

The Battery 2-6 R.A. will embark at Aden for Bombay with the 3-6 R.A. about the month of February next, in the vessel which takes up Nos. 4 and 5 Batteries of the same brigade. On arrival at Kirkee the battery will be sent by rail to Poona.

The Battery 3-6 R.A. will embark at Aden for Bombay with the 2-6 R.A. about the month of February next, in the vessel which takes up Nos. 4 and 5 Batteries of the same brigade. On arrival at Vingorla, the battery will march to Belgaum.

The Battery 4-6 R.A. will proceed by rail from Poona to Bombay in the early part of February next, to embark for Aden in the same vessel with No. 5-6 R.A.

The Battery 5-6 R.A. will march to Poona from Belgaum with H. M's 108th Foot about 20th October, so as to be ready to proceed to Bombay for embarkation with No. 4-6 R.A.

The Battery E-9 R.A. will move from Poona to Kirkee about the 2nd January 1871.

The battery B-9 R.A. will march from Kirkee with guns, horses, and equipments on 2nd January 1871, and proceed via Callian, Surat, and Ahmedabad, to Deesa.

The Battery D-18 R.A. will march from Kirkee on 17th October 1870, and proceed to Neemuch.

The Battery F-18 R.A. will march from Neemuch on Kirkee, with guns, horses, and equipments complete, about the 16th December 1870, on relief by the D-18 R.A.

POONA RACES, 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

4TH DAY, THURSDAY, 15TH SEPT., 1870.

The great event of to-day was the plate presented by His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and great interest was displayed in this—the first meeting between the crack maiden of the season and such renowned platers as Khusro, Greybeard, and Nicholas. The result was an easy victory for The Earl, who thus proved himself the best Arab on this side of India. Viceroy astonished nearly everybody by winning the Beyla Cup after a splendid race by a neck. The Jumkhundee Cup resulted, in accordance with general expectation, in an easy victory for Silvertail. In the Whim, Pauline started first favourite, but Shere Ali found many backers at 3 to 2 and 2 to 1, whom he disappointed by running in last; he certainly looked as fit as ever, but he is not running in the same form as last year. The day was intensely hot and the course rather heavy after the recent heavy rain.

1ST RACE—THE LITTLE WELTER.—Rs. 400 from the Fund, for all horses the property of officers in H. M.'s Military, Naval and Civil Services, or of gentlemen who are members any of the Clubs. Entrance 3 G. M. or R. One mile. 10 st 7 lbs. The winner to be claimed for 1,000 rupees. To close and name the day before the race. Stakes Rs. 90.

	Age. st. lb.	
Mr. Field's	b a geld Albourne...A	10 4 Mr. Willoughby... 1
Major Crosbie's.....	b a geld Pretender..A	10 4 Capt. Stack. 2

Time—2 min. 2 sec.—Betting 10 to 1 on Albourne.

Albourne led all the way, was apparently never extended, and won as he liked by two or three lengths.

2ND RACE.—A PURSE of Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab of Beyla, for all horses. Weight for age; winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs extra. 1¼ mile. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., 1st Aug. 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Stakes Rs. 1,575.

	Age. st. lb.	
Major Crosbie's	b a geld Viceroy.....	5 8 10 Rowjee 1
Mr. Field's	b sus f Octavia	4 8 13 Hastings ... 2
Mr. Syed Rumzan's...	b sus m Shereen Info Carnation	A 9 10 Syed 0

Time—3 min. 28 sec. Betting even on Octavia.

Viceroy went off with the lead, closely waited on by the two mares. After the first three-quarter mile Shereen was beaten off. Octavia took up the running at the foot of the hill and passed Viceroy, who was a length behind at the half mile from home. Coming into the straight Viceroy once more came up with the mare and the two raced home together, Viceroy winning a splendid race by a neck.

3RD RACE.—THE JUMKHUNDEE CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Ramchundra Row Appa Sahib. For all maiden Arabs. Winners during the meeting once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. 1¼ miles. Weight for age. Entrance on 1st May 5 G. M., 1st June 10 G. M., and 1st August 20 G. M., when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for all horses declared to start. Stakes Rs. 2,700.

	Age. st. lb.	
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a c Silvertail	4 8 9 W. Brewtey 1
Mr. Field's	b a Zilzilla	4 8 9 Hastings ... 2
Major Crosbie's	g a h Nonpareil	4 8 4 Rowjee 3
Mr. Abdool Reyman's	g a h Khyser	5 8 12 Mr. R. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's'c	g a h Baber Ali	6 8 12 Syed 0

Time—3 min. 25 sec. Betting 2 to 1 on Silvertail; 4 to 1 against any other.

Baber Ali made the running for the first three-quarters of a mile, closely waited on by Nonpareil and Silvertail, Zilzilla laying off some some six or eight lengths in the rear. At the mile post Silvertail took up the running, and keeping the lead for the rest of the race won easily by two lengths. There was a dead heat for the second place between Zilzilla and Nonpareil.

4TH RACE.—THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.—Presented by H. E. the Right Honourable Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners during the meeting once to carry 5 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting without winning allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1st. One mile and a half. Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M., on 1st June 10 G. M., on 1st Aug. 20 G. M., a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Stakes Rs. 1,875.

	Age. st. lb.	
Mr. Field's	b a h The Earl	5 8 12 Hastings ... 1
Mr. Abdool Reyman's	g a h Greybeard	A 9 8 Mr. R. 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a h Khyrao	A 8 8 Brewtey ... 3
Mr. Field's	b a h Sunbeam	A 9 3 Chalkner ... 0
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	g a h Nicholas	A 8 12 Brewtey ... 0

Time—2 min. 57 sec. Betting about even against Mr. Field's and the Aga's stables; 10 to 3 against Greybeard.

Sunbeam and Khusro alternately took the lead for the first three-quarters of a mile, Greybeard waiting about three lengths behind, and The Earl and Nicholas laying off about four lengths behind Greybeard. Going up the hill the leading horses gradually came back, and three-quarters of a mile from home they all seemed to be together. Soon after this The Earl came through his horses, and notwithstanding all Mr. Rizzack's efforts on Greybeard was landed an easy winner by a length.

5TH RACE.—THE WHIM.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. The winner of either of the Cups, Purses, or Grand Stand Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra, Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Stakes Rs. 450.

	Age. st. lb.	
Mr. Field's	b sus m Pauline	A 9 13 Hastings... 1
Major Crosbie's	g a g Electric	5 8 2 Rowjee..... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	b a g Khyrao Ali	5 8 12 Brewtey ... 3

Time—3 min. 1½ sec. Betting 3 to 1 on Pauline.

A good start was effected, and Electric jumping away with the lead made the running at a great pace for a mile, when he was passed by the mare, who won easily by a length.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 16th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfal 11 inch 55 cents.

CARWAR, 16th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·84, rainfall 7 inches 65 cents.

CANNANORE, 16th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·910, rainfall 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·86.

MANGALORE, 16th Sept., 12-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE,—16TH SEPT., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th Sept., 5-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th Sept., 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th Sept., 3-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 34 hours 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 15th Sept., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th Sept., 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of 16th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 5	0 3
,, Calcutta	5 54	0 14
,, Madras	2 28	0 22
,, Galle	6 39	1 15

THE CASE OF GENERAL GORDON.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Aug. 27.)

IN our impression of last week we gave some extracts from Indian newspapers on the case of Major-General Gordon, who has lately been suspended from the Poona division of the Bombay army. As this officer is now on his way home, and will, we believe, demand a full investigation into his case, which we fear may become a *cause célèbre*, one of those painful military scandals, that have of late years sprung up, much to the detriment of the army at large, and seldom to the credit of any of those connected with them, any remarks on our part except the most cursory and superficial, would be ill-judged and premature. Our readers will probably remember some months since an announcement by telegram, which took the military world by surprise, that Major General Gordon had been suspended from his command. So serious a step taken with respect to an officer of so high a military rank, and who for a period of years had held a succession of commands, naturally suggested that he had been guilty of some most gross offence, a possibility which those acquainted with him could not realise. In fact, a more severe measure could scarcely have been adopted as a preliminary step with regard to any officer had he been guilty of cowardice before an enemy, or any other crime, military or civil. It will, perhaps, be remembered that it was next announced that the offence of which Major-General Gordon had been guilty was that of appealing *direct* to Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief in India, against a decision of Sir Augustus Spencer, the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay; for this he had been suspended from his command by the Bombay Government. On this announcement being made there seemed to be a general impression that there were circumstances in the background beyond the direct appeal which fuller details would bring to light, and which would explain if not justify a summary suspension that, at first sight, and at a distance, appeared unaccountable. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. Major-General Gordon owes his suspension to the appeals he made, and to those alone, appeals, however, not made direct, as first stated, but through the legal, authorised, and official channel.

As far as we are able to learn from what has already come to light, the facts of the case appear to be as follows:—A clerk in the Control Office at Poona asked for a particular building site in the cantonment. Major General Gordon did not approve of this particular site, but suggested another, which was ultimately fixed upon, with the approval of Sir Augustus Spencer and of Colonel Gell, the Quartermaster-General. So far so good. Unfortunately, however in the course of the correspondence regarding this site, Colonel Gell had addressed a memorandum to General Gordon, which the latter considered imputed blame to him, and requested might be withdrawn. This Sir Augustus Spencer declined to do, declaring at the same time that the objectionable memorandum "imputed no blame to General Gordon," who thereupon directed to Sir William Mansfield one of the two appeals which caused his suspension. Subsequent events have proved that such an appeal in a matter so comparatively unimportant was imprudent and ill-judged; whether the complaint contained in it was justifiable and well-founded can only be decided by those who have seen the memorandum, and have been able to study the entire circumstances of the case. We confess, however, that we now, for the first time, learn that an appeal to superior authority, if made in the proper manner, and through the proper channels, constitutes a military offence. The cause and origin of the second appeal made by General Gordon seems to have been of a more serious and important nature. It appears that Colonel Gell, the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, sent for Major Pottinger, the Assistant Quartermaster-General of General Gordon's division, and addressed inquiries to him on official subjects, in the course of which he cast serious imputations against General Gordon himself. Major Pottinger mentioned the fact of this conversation having occurred to General Gordon, who desired him to make notes of it from recollection, and forwarded the notes thus made to Colonel Gell, with an inquiry if they were correct. In answer to this inquiry a telegram was received depriving Major Pottinger of his appointment. On this General Gordon requested an explanation, and, stating that Major Pottinger, in making notes of the conversation had only obeyed his distinct order, desired that the punishment, if any, should fall on his own head and not on that of his subordinate. To this request, we believe, Sir Augustus Spencer vouchsafed no reply, but General Gordon was reminded that "it was within the province of the Commander-in-Chief to remove from place to place any staff officer, as circumstances might appear to render it desirable." Thereupon General Gordon addressed on behalf of his subordinate a second appeal to Sir William Mansfield. For these two appeals he was suspended from his command. As we said before, it is possible that circumstances and facts may be brought to light which will change the colour of the entire affair, but, judging from those that have already been made known, it would appear difficult to justify the conduct of either Sir Augustus Spencer or of Colonel Gell in this matter, while General Gordon had no alternative but to appeal to superior authority against what he considered to be an act of injustice inflicted on his staff officer—against what has been, we believe, generally considered in India an act of arbitrary and unwarrantable severity.

The Press and public opinion in India have declared almost unanimously against the Bombay Government. It has even been openly stated that investigations can only result in the recal of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his commander-in-chief. We cannot, however, but feel that all such expressions of opinion must be premature, and hence are most undesirable, more especially as there are more serious questions involved in this case than is apparent at first sight. When the entire facts and circumstances have been brought before them, the authorities will have to decide—first, on the justice and grounds of General Gordon's appeals; second, on the right he had to make those appeals; third, on the power possessed by the Bombay Government to suspend him, and how far his conduct justified their doing so. The first point is one of comparatively small importance except to General Gordon himself; the two others involve principles of enormous importance to the Army at large. It will now have to be decided whether, as hitherto believed, there exists for every officer holding her Majesty's commission the sacred right of appeal against what he believes to be an injustice, and also whether civil authorities are responsible for military discipline, and take cognisance of offences committed against it. As there is telegraphic communication between Bombay and Calcutta, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald doubtless received the sanction of the Supreme Government of India before suspending General Gordon, and, therefore, must in this most important step have been supported by the full weight of official authority; while General Gordon, in refusing another command which, it is stated, was offered him, must have entertained the greatest faith in the justice of his cause. In conclusion, we can only express our hope that this military scandal may speedily become a thing of the past, and that, while justice is done to all parties, the interest of the Army generally may not be forgotten.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Sept., 7-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th September, 10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th Sept., 3-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 15th Sept., 11-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th Sept., 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	75,967	3	9
Merchandize	105,040	2	9
Electric Telegraph	683	1	6
Earth Trains	3,510	12	0
Total Rs.....	1,85,201	4	0
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	1,47,647	1	5
Increase.....	37,554	2	7

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th September, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,064	9	3
Merchandize	31,144	8	1
Back Bay Earth Trains.....	.....		
Electric Telegraph	333	8	0
Total Rs.....	64,542	9	4
Corresponding week in September, 1869. Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching	26,881	7	9
Merchandize	24,154	6	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	89	6	0
Electric Telegraph	462	2	6
Total Rs.....	51,587	6	10
Increase.....	12,955	2	6

BOMBAY.

NINE seamen of the ship Rescue were yesterday sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Connon for disobedience.

A BUTCHER who had been found in possession of false scales without having a satisfactory excuse, was yesterday fined twenty-five rupees by Mr. Connon.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required again during these Sessions. Those of the Common Jury are required to attend this morning.

THE FORTE THEATRICALS.—The recent entertainments given in the Grant Road Theatre by the amateurs of H.M.S. Forte, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Society, have resulted in the very handsome contribution of Rs. 400 to the society's funds.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo woman, aged about thirty-five years, named Luxmee, who had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

ON Monday evening last the children of the Scottish Orphanage were entertained at a tea-party by Mrs. Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia. The children arrived at her residence at 4 P.M., accompanied by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. Miller, the schoolmistress, and her daughters. They all looked healthy and in the best of spirits.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 16.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 22nd Regiment N.I. on the Esplanade this evening (weather permitting):—

March.

Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini
Valse	Kate Terry	Lamert
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini
Quadrille	Polly Perkins	Coote
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner

THE CHARGE AGAINST C. RAGHOBA AND VENAYEK B. CHINTOBA.

ON the sitting of the Criminal Sessions on Thursday morning,

The Advocate General moved to have the charge of cheating laid against Crustnarao Ragoba and Venayek Balcrustna Chintoba traversed to the next Sessions, on the ground that two of the most important witnesses, Mr. Frank George Jefferson and Mr. Henry Charles Dumbell, were absent in Europe, and that it was not safe to proceed without them. The application was founded on an affidavit sworn by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, which the Advocate General read, and which was as follows:—

"I am senior partner in the firm of Jefferson, Campbell, & Co. of Bombay, merchants, and as such I laid the information in this case before the Senior Magistrate of Police. I am acquainted with all the facts of the case, and I say that the evidence of Mr. Frank George Jefferson and Mr. Henry Charles Dumbell, two of the witnesses whose depositions were taken by the committing magistrate, is material, and I am advised and believe that without their evidence the charge against the prisoners cannot be substantiated. The said Frank George Jefferson is not now in Bombay, having left that place for Europe on the 1st June last, for the purpose amongst other things of collecting evidence in support of the charge against the above-named prisoners. I believe that the said F. G. Jefferson will not return to Bombay before the 20th of November next. The said H. C. Dumbell also is not now in Bombay, having left that place for Europe on the 31st of August last under the advice of his medical attendant, Dr. Sylvester, who had been attending him immediately previous thereto for acute dysentery. I am unable to say when the said H. C. Dumbell will return to Bombay. I pray that this case may be traversed to the next Sessions. The case against the accused was that they, as was alleged, cheated the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. by obtaining advances from them upon cotton which on arrival in England turned out to be nothing but pickings and rubbish."

The Advocate General stated that it was therefore necessary to obtain evidence from England; that Mr. Frank Jefferson had gone home for that purpose; that is was perfectly certain that the evidence of at least one of the gentlemen would be necessary to make out a charge against the prisoners, and that it was important that the evidence of both of them should be taken, although he admitted it might not be absolutely necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Dumbell. No possible inconvenience, he contended, could be occasioned to the prisoners, as they were out on bail, and there was no objection to their being permitted to continue at liberty on bail.

Mr. McCulloch stated that he appeared on behalf of Crustnarao Raghoba, the first prisoner, and was instructed to oppose this application. The charge, he stated, had been brought as early as the 4th of October 1869, but had been withdrawn on an arrangement being come to and on their giving some guarantee.

Mr. Scoble—There is no affidavit to this effect.

Mr. McCulloch—It appears in the deposition taken by the magistrate in the statement of Frank Jefferson. He says—"In the course of last year I laid an information against the defendents. It was withdrawn."

Mr. Scoble—The charge he speaks of may have related to something else.

Mr. McCulloch—No, it related to this. He refers to the bond which was enteredinto at the time—exhibit 1 Now, my Lord, in the affidavit which has been put in Mr. Joseph Jefferson says that Mr. Frank Jefferson will not return to Bombay before the 20th of November next. He has not stated when he will return. He may not find it necessary to return at all. It may not be worth his while to return for the sake of giving evidence, and besides his enquiries there may not result in the satisfactory discoveries which are anticipated. There is not the slightest assurance in fact that he will return at all, and I do not think that under all the circumstance your Lordship would be justified in granting the application. As to Mr. Dumbell, Mr. Jefferson is not able to tell us at all when he will return; but after all that Mr. Jefferson has been advised to say in his affidavit, the learned Advocate General now says that his (Mr. Dumbell's) evidence is not absolutely necessary.

The Judge—I think that without the evidence of one of these gentlemen the charge cannot be sustained.

Mr. McCulloch—I do not of course mean to say that Mr. Jefferson is to blame for this. But I say that he especially refrains from saying this gentleman will return to Bombay. Mr. Jefferson is one connected with the prosecuting firm, and has had ample opportunity to prepare. Mr. Frank Jefferson goes home deliberately on the understanding, it is said, that evidence is to be collected. However, be that as it may, he is not here now, and they do not know when he will be back; and under these circumstances I ask your Lordship to refuse the application.

Mr. Ferguson stated that he was instructed to oppose the application of the Advocate General on behalf of the second prisoner. In addition to the grounds brought forward by Mr. McCulloch the learned counsel said he was desired to call his Lordship's attention to the fact that it was not stated in any part of the affidavit that Mr. Jefferson had discovered any evidence that would advance this case. Nor was there any allegation whatever put forward to this effect; in the absence of this he asked the Court rather to presume that he had been unable to obtain any evidence, and that whether the trial came on now or hereafter no more evidence would be forthcoming. It submitted that in a serious charge like this, if it were otherwise they should have said in their affidavit what evidence they would be prepared with at the hearing of the case. In addition to this the evidence in the depositions as regarded the second prisoner was very slight indeed—entirely insufficient on the face of the depositions—and there were only two points which touched him at all (which two passages the learned counsel pointed out) and he submitted that on the grounds stated by him the application should be refused.

Mr. Scoble in reply stated that he hoped his learned friends did not think that the prosecution was responsible for the acute dysentery with which one of the witnesses was afflicted and which drove him from Bombay. He said that that was the act of God, and after replying separately to the several arguments which had been brought forward by the counsel for the prisoners, remarked that it would be a scandalous failure of justice to force the case on prematurely.

His Lordship—If there had been any affidavit before the Court that either of these witnesses would probably return before the 20th November next, I would be much inclined to grant the application, in order that the charges might be sustained. As to Mr. Dumbell he had to leave Bombay from causes which the prosecution had no means of preventing; but I think there must be evidence before the application is granted that either of these witnesses is likely to return before the time mentioned. On that ground I feel that on this application I am not able to grant the application. If any further application can be made which would satisfy the Court that Mr. Frank Jefferson will return before the next Sessions I should consider the application, but at present I do not know that I should be doing right, bearing in mind the considerable length of time which has elapsed since the charge was first made, and considering that the charge has been once withdrawn, in granting the application.

The application was accordingly refused.

LEICESTER SQUARE.—The suggestion that the area of Leicester-square should be occupied by a flower market has met with general approval, and certainly defines a word of encouragement. The conversion of what is (especially at night) "a howling wilderness" into a smiling garden is a task worthy of the chief Commissioner a seat upon the right of charity, which is in possession of its ancient pedestal. Indeed, when the flowers might be tempted artificially back again to their old quarters, and revive the associations of Leicester-square with the two greatest names in the school of British art. Hogarth's house was part of the Hotel Subscription, and, but for Georgian ideas change than Sir Joshua Reynolds's, which was on the eastern side, close to the south corner of New Coventry-street.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

IT will have been seen from an advertisement that a collection will be made in the Cathedral to-morrow evening on behalf of the sufferers by the present European war.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN WOMAN.

On Thursday a Mussulman couple—the man named Kooshea and the woman Nusheeba—about five months married, and living in Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, quarreled in a noisy manner and were pacified by the neighbours. Next morning however they resumed their brawl, and the woman was heard crying out, "Mara! Mara!" (struck, or killed). The husband went himself to the police, and alleged that his wife had committed suicide. She was taken promptly to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and there, in reply to a question, stated that her husband had struck her with a knife. Not long after admission she died. An inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett yesterday, and, after some evidence was taken, was adjourned till the 21st instant. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, 18th September.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

Daily Prayer, 7 A.M., 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 345.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 235, and 311.

The evening offertories to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers in the European war.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration and Sermon). Hymns 5 and 163.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12 and 14. Anthem, "Like as the hart desireth the water brooks."

The offertories, both morning and evening, will be specially devoted to the widows and orphans of those who foundered in H.M.S. "Captain."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 310 (As pants the hart for cooling streams), and 215 (Lord, pour Thy Spirit from on high).

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon (III. On the Lord's Prayer). Hymns 214 (Christ is gone up), 311 (Thy Kingdom come, O God), and 17 (Sweet Saviour, bless us, ere we go).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, on board H.M.S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, at eleven o'clock A.M.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE EXONIAN, Whitburn, from Cochin to London, has put into the Cape with damage.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, from Bombay to Liverpool passed St. Helena July 24th; all well.

THE SHIP NAVADA, 1,140 tons, Captain A. M. Lunt, arrived yesterday from Boston with a cargo of ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain John Gibbs, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,977 bales of cotton, 163 bales of wool, 430 cwts. of sursee seed, 210 cwts. of hemp, and 293½ cwts. of gall.

THE SHIP NORAH GRAEME, 1,000 tons, Captain Copper, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. She spoke the ship Balkamah, from London to Bombay.

THE MAY QUEEN, Ross master, from Bombay for Liverpool, put into Port Elizabeth, C.G.H., July 12th, with rudder damaged, having experienced heavy weather on the 8th off the Cape. She made no water, and would be repaired there.

THE S.S. BENGAL.—It is reported that Messrs. E. Bates and Son, of Liverpool, have bought the steamer Bengal, belonging to the P. and O. Co., which left Bombay in May last via Suez Canal for Liverpool; and that when the last mail left she was loading for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE S.S. ASIA, Captain John Paterson, arrived on the 15th instant from Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr Mathews and child, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. R. Richmond, Mr. C. R. Candy, Mr. G. A. Atkinson, Mr E. C. Radford; one hundred and seven adults and fifteen children as deck passengers.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, August 26.)

ON August 18th the French army posted on the west of Metz was attacked by the King of Prussia, and after nine hours' fighting was driven into Metz, where it is now surrounded. Strasbourg was bombarded by the Prussians on the following day. The fortress of Phalsburg, in the Vosges, and Chalons have capitulated. Macmahon has broken up his camp at the latter place, in order, it is said, to help Bazaine.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial are at Rheims. The scouts of the Crown Prince have reached Chateau Thierry. The King's head-quarters are at Bar-le-Duc. Paris is under a defence committee, making great preparations to resist a siege, and if necessary the surrounding produce is to be burnt. The National Guard is to be incorporated with the regular army.

Belgium has refused to permit the wounded of both combatants to pass through her territories. France intimated that if the Prussians did so it would be a breach of the neutrality of Belgium.

Constant defeat has produced grave demoralisation during the retreat of the French.

The report that the Empress had requested the Queen to mediate, has been officially contradicted.

A young French nobleman has been burned alive at LaDordogne, on the charge of manifesting Prussian sympathies.

The National Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded has sent out several surgeons and large supplies to both combatants.

The subscription for the French National Loan has been filled up. The debates in the Legislature are very stormy.

The French reverses are causing much grief to the Irish population, who seem to be anti-German.

Italy has refused armed assistance to France.

President Grant has issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The testimonial of the Indian officers has been presented to Colonel Sykes, M.P.

Her Majesty and the Royal family are at Balmoral.

All our dockyards and arsenals are assuming increased activity in their operations.

The whole of the late Marquis of Hastings' debts are paid in full.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has given £600 to the Lahore Church Mission.

A terrible colliery explosion has occurred at the Brynn-hill Colliery, near Wigan, by which twenty men were killed.

The Duke of Newcastle has been summoned to surrender himself as a bankrupt by October next. His liabilities are estimated at over £500,000.

OBITUARY FOR THE WEEK:—James Hutchinson, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal, Retired; R. Cotgrave, Esq., Commander R.N.; Mr. J. Brocklehurst, late M.P.; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Verschoyle, late Grenadier Guards; Sir Frederick Pollock, ex-Chief Baron; Lieut.-Gen. J. J. G. Campbell, C.B.; Captain Chambers, late of the Ceylon Rifles; Colonel G. H. Smith, late 72nd Regiment.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

WE regret to learn that the Queen still suffers at times severely. The cares and labours incident to her exalted position are at present increased by personal anxiety for the safety of many nearly related to her Majesty. The Prince Consort's only brother and the husbands of two of the Queen's daughters are in the German army at the seat of war. These causes combine to inflict suffering on a nervous system at all times most sensitive to worry and anxiety. Travelling under arrangements so careful as her Majesty does, the pure air and quiet on her Highland home is always great and decided.—*British Medical Journal*, Aug. 25.

THE LATEST FROM YANKEELAND.

AMERICA certainly does show considerable humour in the invention of its newspaper fibs,—a humour of which there is not a trace in the English papers. The last discovery there is of an abundant spring in Nevada of *ready made chicken broth* only needing salt and pepper to make it ready for the tureen. It is added that three pounds of beef boiled in the liquid yielded by this spring will yield as much beef-tea as twelve pounds boiled in water, and that it also possesses a remarkable aptitude for hatching chicken eggs. Clearly this is the place for a colony of invalid Frenchmen, who, if they do not find it should only be discovered in the vicinity, which the fumes of things seems to render almost certain,—there would only be wanting an abundant spring of water-gruel,—"thin, but not too thin," as Mr. Wodehouse says in "Emma,"—to make it a heaven for convalescents.—*Spectator*, August 27.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLES AT REZONVILLE AND GRAVELOTTE.

AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, August 19.

THE first realisation we had at Pont-a-Mousson of the extent to which fighting had been going on at the front, was the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes; but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was becoming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the marketplace in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly-arrived comrades, and told a story of disaster. Poor fellows! it surely was disaster to them—borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result. I stood among these groups, and the narratives of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own, and that their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that a heavy blow had been dealt on the 14th; and that though the 10th division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had sold its life dear. On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered grain carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street, and commanded also a view of the marketplace, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. Many more must have gone to the various hospitals. It was strange to see them unable to conceal their joy as they passed amid files of French on the one hand, and Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other waggons, with other wounded—the wearers of red trousers. Now and then a batch of prisoners. And at length a carriage came in with a French general. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace.

But it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front. At midnight, or a little after (17th—18th), all the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled at that hour by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city. For several days previous there had been troops almost perpetually marching through; but now the tramp through every street and by-way made between midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing I ran out into the darkness, and managed to get a seat on a waggon that was going in the direction of the front—now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorze. Gorze is some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who were looked upon with great curiosity by the continuous file of German soldiers with whom we advanced; but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard, and these fortunately they could not understand. The way was so blocked with waggons, &c., that I finally concluded that I could go the six or seven miles remaining better on foot. So I got out of my carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Nouvien, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of Prussian Guard and Hussars, crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed towards Gorze. Hastening my steps I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending to the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly on a battle-field, strewn (literally) as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies—the field of the battle of Vionville on the 16th. In one or two parts of the field parties were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being naturally buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these—a very few—were not dead. As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they came to the brow of the hill, they all broke out with a wild hurrah, and dashed forward. A few more steps, and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had roused their cry, and even seemed to thrill their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the particular hill to which I had been directed to come by good authority—it was occupied

strong position of Amanvilliers, Chatel St. Germain, up the Metz road. The troops charged with this movement first joined in the fight about 4 o'clock, the Pivot Corps (the 9th) having commenced about 12 o'clock. The enemy offered a vigorous resistance in the woods, so that ground was gained but slowly. St. Privat was taken by the Guards, and Verneville by the 9th Corps. The 12th Corps and the artillery of the 3d now joined in the fight. Gravelotte was taken by the troops of the 7th and 8th Corps, and the woods on both sides were taken and maintained with great loss. In order again to attack the hostile troops pressed back by having been turned, an advance was made by Gravelotte at nightfall, which encountered so severe a fire from behind branches and from artillery that the 2d Corps was obliged to attack with the bayonet, thereby taking and maintaining this strong position. It was 8·30 p.m. when the fire gradually ceased at all points. The historical grenades of Königgratz (Sadowa) did not fail in this last advance. All the troops I saw greeted me with enthusiastic hurrahs. They performed prodigies of valour against an equally brave enemy, who defended every inch, and frequently assumed the offensive, though every time repulsed. What will be the fate of the enemy, who is confined in an intrenched and very strong camp near the fortress of Metz, cannot yet be predicted. I avoid telling names to those who inquire after our losses, as but too many well-known men are mentioned, often without certain authority. Your regiment behaved brilliantly. Wimpffersee is wounded seriously, but not, it is said, mortally. I wished to bivouac here, and after some hours found a room, where I rested on the Royal invalid litter which I brought with me; and as I have not by me any portion of my baggage from Pout-a-Mousson, I have not undressed for 30 hours. I thank God for giving us the victory. "WILHELM."

MACMAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

RHEIMS, AUGUST 23.

YESTERDAY evening there were about 120,000 or 150,000 men in and round this town, under the command of Macmahon. During the night they began to move in the direction of the Ardennes, and they are still moving from here in that direction, and by this afternoon I should think this place would be entirely evacuated. They have taken the road to Rethel, but how far they are going in that direction it is impossible to know. The officers themselves do not. If what I was told at Ste. Ménéhould was true that Bazaine was passing through Vouziers, it would appear that the two French armies would join soon. I have heard here from one of the commissariat that Bazaine is keeping close up to the rear of the Prussians, and that they have advanced as far as Clermont-en-Argonne, this side of Verdun. Out of these different "on dits" perhaps you can make something. I cannot. All I can tell you for certain is the route taken by the army I am following, and that is the direction of Rethel and Mezieres. As soon as I can I shall follow in their rear. I need not start for several hours yet, or till evening, for I can only advance but slowly, and with a carriage or on horseback I shall go much faster. I am trying to come across some of the transport people who are going the same way to-night probably, but in this large town people are so separated that one does not know where to find any one. All the officers say a great battle is imminent. Marshal Bazaine is reported to have said in a despatch that if he brought about the battle on the 20th he could beat the enemy, but that if he waited till the 25th he could annihilate them. I was beginning to fear from the obscurity which enveloped his movements, that he was in an awkward position or nearly cut off.

One o'clock p.m.

I have spent the time intervening between writing the above and the present in trying to find out my acquaintances of the "convoi," and also in looking out for some kind of trap to follow the army with. It was raining heavily when I got up this morning at seven, and kept on raining till about 12, and it was so cold and raw that I was obliged to buy a greatcoat, for I had started without any luggage whatsoever, excepting a few things, the whole of which I could easily carry slung across my back. I have had many opportunities of congratulating myself on this arrangement, for all my "confreres" (who are but few now), and all the officers I know, have either lost their portmanteaux entirely or as so far separated from them that they are of no use to them whatever. During all these walks about the town the troops were pouring through without interruption—cavalry, artillery, infantry—constantly and close to each other; and this began last night at about 10 o'clock, and was going on at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no pomp and circumstance of war about that march. The rain was pouring down heavily and steadily, and the men plodded along wearily, all of them with their blankets spread over their heads and over their knapsacks; drummers were in front of each regiment certainly, but that was nearly all the distinction that could be seen between the regiments and battalions of infantry that passed. The field officers' horses were in most cases led by their broken-down looking servants, for a thing I remark is that in this campaign officers of all ranks do all they can to perform the "etape," or day's march, in carriages, or whatever vehicle they can hire! This is not according to the old and great traditions of the French army. Commissariat men, doctors, paymasters, &c., of course may travel as they like, so long as they are with their corps, but surely colonels and field officers used to ride at the head of their men. This is simply a matter I have noticed, and it may have good reasons for its existence, but it appears to me to be a result of the same state of things which tolerated Frossard smoking his cigar at a balcony with the mayor of the town during the battle of Forbach, and Failly shillyshallying on the road to Bischofsheim. Nearly 200,000 men, composed of the army of Châlons and the levy *en masse* of old soldiers, passed through here. I found a trap, which I think I could have for several days to follow the army with, but just as I had nearly completed the bargain, I met some friends, with whom I went to breakfast, and heard more about the movements than I previously knew.

The army is bound in a direction which is not quite Rethel, but which bears upon Lanenville-sur-Meuse. The "convoi" itself has orders to go directly to Montmédy. My friends assure me that by going with them I am sure to fall in with the Army Corps at the time of or before the great battle which is expected, but which cannot take place before the end of the month. A current report among them is that Bazaine, in a despatch sent by *estafette* (for there is no telegraph, it appears, at his orders), states that the situation of the Prussians was already "serious," but after the 25th it would become every day more compromised. Bazaine is a man "qui ne se berce pas d'illusions." Everybody seems to know that he had been nearly cut off, or for a while quite cut off, but that now his communications are again free. That he had been cut off the following facts are proof:

While sitting at breakfast a young man came in dressed in a blouse, who, at first sight, might have passed for a young "payson" of the better class, but on entering into conversation with him I found he was quite an educated man, a "bachelier-ès-lettres," a contributor to the paper of Montmedy, and really a very intelligent and gentlemanly fellow. He had been included in the lèvee en masse, but, not caring to do common soldier's work after a fortnight's drill, had entered the improvised military train in plain clothes. He told me that on the 17th, going across country to join the corps, he was stopped between Metz and Verdun by a young Uhlan; and he remarked upon the extreme politeness and civility with which it was done. The soldier had the tact to pass from the right hand to the left the short broad muzzled carbine with which he was armed before he bade him stop. He then asked him to go back, as his orders were not to let anybody pass. No search was made, nor any annoyance experienced. He added that in a few hours they would be able to pass. A gentleman who was breakfasting with his back to us and who had been hitherto silent, then turned round and told us that he also had been stopped on the same road a few hours later by a party of Uhlans, who also had been exceedingly courteous. They merely asked him to retrace his steps. They did not search him or his carriage, and yet he was the bearer of papers which would have entitled them to shoot him. He showed them to us without hesitation or shame. He was attached to the police of the army, and his papers were headed, "Service des Renseignemens." Upon this one of the gentlemen who was with me said, "Yes we have very bad spies." My acquaintances do not know exactly when they will have orders to start, but they tell me they are sure to be near the scene of action in time, and that I had better go with them, and that in case of urgent need they will be able to find a horse for me; so I think I will stick to them.

Walking through the streets home I passed by a knot of three gentlemen talking, and I just caught the following words from one of them—"As for Prussia, we shall settle her; it is England I fear." Certainly the English papers go on in a manner which is not warranted by the state of things. France is full of hope and resources, and notwithstanding the mismanagement which heralded in the campaign every success is to be hoped for in the long run.

The impromptu military train here is a very remarkable instance of celerity in organisation. In five days a train of 500 waggons and horses and drivers has been from the peasantry was formed, and it came in three days from Verdun to Rheims. Five hundred more waggons join us here.

August 23, Evening.

News reaches us here that Bazaine is at this moment sustaining an engagement. A person who entered a room where the "intendant general" was talking, here to-day, overheard him say, "Oh! if hat be the case they are lost, and the Minister was quite right in not publishing the fact." He was no doubt alluding to yesterday's telegram, which said the news was good, but that no particulars could be given for obvious reasons. Bazaine is said to be between Briey and Etain. We are to start the day after to-morrow for Montmercy—three days' march—and I am assured we shall arrive before any important engagement takes place. The Second "Army of Reserve" is being now formed near Chalons, and will be composed all of old soldiers. It is to consist of men from 25 to 35, and will amount to quite 350,000 men. This is under the energetic organisation of General Trochu. The Emperor will be in the front of the Imperial Guard if it has to fight.

P.S. The ambulances of the "Presse Frangaise" passed through here to-day going up to the front. They were in very imposing array, and which is a great impression upon the public here.—*Daily News.*

THE EMPEROR AND HIS GENERALS.

CAMP OF CHALONS, August 19.

AT Verdun the Emperor bundled into a train, and was glad to get into a third-class carriage, in which he arrived here. An officer went up to him at the station of St. Hilaire near here, and as ceremony is easily dispensed with now, he ventured to say "Sire, you must be fatigued." "Yes," he answered, "very fatigued and very hungry." What a change! When he started from Paris three trains were hardly sufficient to carry his carriages, furniture, and equipages of all sorts. Even his generals and aides-de-camp took with them their plate and linen and every possible comfort. They imagined they were going to war like Satrap. General Frossard, at the battle of Forbach, remained at table having his dinner till four o'clock while his division was being cut to pieces, and when aides-de-camp several times came in to tell him that things were going wrong, he answered them, smoking his cigar, that it would be all right, for he had taken all his measures! Such things are almost incredible, but when they are told by eye-witnesses who have been the sufferers of all that abominable system of favouritism, and who still suffer, and are ready to suffer again, and die without a complaint, one must believe them. I never admired the French army—I mean the French soldier and regimental officers—so much as I do now that I see them under reverses which certainly have not been their fault. In one of my former letters, when first the word treachery was pronounced, I observed that whenever the French had been worsted, they had said they were betrayed, *e. g.* Waterloo. In these disasters, however, if there has not been treachery, such singular things have been seen that the army is justified in believing in the treachery of some of its chiefs. What do you say to a general sending out a battery, and placing it at 600 yards from the enemy, and leaving it there, when its effect would have been just as good at 2,000, where the enemy could not have picked off all the men with their rifles. That has been done. A battery is sometimes put forward in that way to draw out the enemy and tempt him to attack it. In that case the men know very well what awaits them, and that they are sacrificed for a purpose. But to do this out of sheer ignorance or carelessness, and not once, but often, has never been known before of any general. When Marshal Lebœuf gave out to the country that the army was ready and on a war footing, while regiments of 3,000 numbered only 1,500; when knowing all this he and his accomplices allowed the campaign to open rather than throw light upon their deceit, I think they may be said to have been traitors. Well, notwithstanding all this, soldiers and officers are still ready as cheerfully as ever to go to be butchered as in those campaigns when to come up with the enemy was to overthrow him. They are admirable in their calm courage and patriotism, and these reverses will not be without fruit for the French nation; they will be a severe, but a useful lesson. Afterwards there will be a heavy day of reckoning, no doubt for the men who have brought France to the brink of the abyss.

The Emperor whom I caught sight of this morning, is altered to a degree one could not imagine possible. He is old looking, but besides being aged he looks blotchy and puffy, and withal he looks quite impotent and helpless. A gentleman who was with me, to whom I told the change I noticed, answered by a sentence that struck me—"He is worn out, and his breaking up has caused that of the Empire." As for the Prince Imperial, all he can do is to call out for his papa. As I came up to an officer of Cent-Gardes with whom I was talking, and asked us if we had seen his papa. I am told he asks for his papa if he loses sight of him for ten minutes.

August 20, 10 A.M.

I told you in my last how the shells falling in their tents had roused the Imperial camp from sleep early on Monday morning, and made them retreat with the greatest possible haste. I was mistaken in saying that the Emperor drove in a carriage from Longeville; he and his son rode on, I believe, as far as a hill called Pointdu-Jour, where a halt was made, and where the carriages came up. It was at Gravelotte they slept that night. Nobody, excepting, perhaps, the Imperial party, had anything to eat the next morning. The horses were not fed, but managed to crop a little grass in the fields. My friend, an officer of Cent-Gardes, got a piece of dry bread from a groom of the Emperor's. Others were not so lucky. On they rode again, that long escort winding its way along the sides of the hills which the road follows there. The composition of the escort was—first, a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique by fours, keeping you may be sure on the look-out; next came a peloton of Cent-Gardes, next the Emperor and his staff, another peloton of Cent-Gardes, three Imperial carriages, then four Cent-Gardes, and the regiment of the Dragons de l'Impératrice. An episode of this retreat, which would make a striking picture, was when having reached the side of a hill, where there is a kind of tumble-down cottage or "auberge," called Pointdu-Jour, a halt was made, and the tired, jaded, and dejected old Emperor alighted, and was glad to rest at the door of the poor place, sitting on a rickety, coarse, straw-bottomed chair, his staff standing about him, and his little boy at his side. What must have been his feelings?

It was immediately after the passage of the Imperial party that the battle called now, I believe, Marsla-Tour, began. Indeed, they passed by a French battery which was in position, and the colonel told one of the officers that the escort had been very much in his way, for he ought to have opened fire some time before, but could not, the escort being between his guns and the enemy.

The Emperor has, to-day, dismissed three of his aides-de-camp. They are sent to command divisions, but it is considered as a dismissal. The Cent-Gardes are very much disquieted by some papers, suggesting that they ought to be distributed into cavalry regiments. I believe it is only a rumour without foundation. They are paid out of the Emperor's private *caisse.—Daily News.*

A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Rheims on Aug. 20, says that a striking change is to be observed in the manner of those who surround the Emperor, and some very free criticisms are now openly indulged in by them. "The Emperor," they say, "is no longer of an age or disposition to adopt decisions which are sometimes necessary. He ought to return to St. Cloud, and especially to take with him his son, who talks too much at table upon all sorts of questions with imperturbable self confidence. If I were to tell from whom I heard these opinions, you would be astonished."

THE EMPRESS.

THERE are painful stories abroad respecting the Empress, who is said to be stung almost to madness by the national and dynastic disasters, and to have complained bitterly to the Emperor that he should not have risked more, even to the putting himself and "Lovis" in the front of the fight. At other times she is, poor lady, utterly crushed, doing little more than bewailing the fate of France, and the dreadful slaughter of its children.—*Paris Letter of August 23, Daily News.*

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, LUNEVILLE, August 18.

I CAN only refer to my Diary of events, for an account of the movements of Head-Quarters. It will be seen that the Crown Prince entered Luneville yesterday, and as soon as he arrived his Royal Highness received the news, but no details, of another success gained by General Steinmetz on the right. While he was at dinner Colonel Stülpnagel came in from the King's Head-Quarters at Herny, and now the communications of the three armies are complete. In fact, some days ago it was found necessary to incline the right of the Crown Prince's Army more to the southward in order to free the left of Prince Frederick Charles's Army, which it was overlapping. I have only time to put the leaves of my daily record together; but I enclose copies of two proclamations just issued. You should see the faces of the people as they read them on the walls. The first is by the King, as follows:—

"Nous Guillaume, Roi de Prusse, faisons savoir ce qui suit aux habitans des territoires Français occupés par les armees Allemandes.

"L'Empereur Napoleon ayant attaqué par terre et par mer la nation Allemand qui désirait et desire encore vivre en paix avec le peuple Français, j'ai pris le commandement des armees Allemandes pour repousser l'aggression, et j'ai été amené par les evenements militaires à passer les frontieres de la France. Je fais la guerre aux soldats, et non aux citoyens Français. Ceux-ci continueront, par consequent, à jouir d'une entière securité pour leurs personnes et leurs biens, aussi longtemps qu'ils ne me priveront pas eux-memes, par des entreprises hostiles contre les troupes Allemandes, du droit de leur accorder ma protection.

"Les Generaux commandant les différents corps détermineront par des dispositions speciales qui seront portées à la connaissance du public, les mesures à prendre envers les communes ou les personnes qui se mettraient en contradiction avec les usages de la guerre. Ils regleront de la meme maniere tout ce qui se rapporte aux requisitions qui seront jugees necessaires pour les besoins des troupes, et ils fixeront la difference du cours entre les valeurs Allemande et Française, afin de faciliter les transactions individuelles entre les troupes et les habitants. GUILLAUME."

The second is by the Crown Prince, as follows:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"Nous, Général Commandant la 3d Armée Allemande.

"Vu la proclamation de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, qui autorise les Generaux, commandant en chef les différents corps de l'armee Allemande à etablir des dispositions speciales relativement aux measures à prendre contre les communes et les personnes qui se mettraient en contradiction avec les usages de la guerre, relativement aux requisitions qui seront jugees necessaires pour les besoins des troupes, et de fixer la difference du cours entre les valeurs Allemande et Française, avons arreté et arretons les dispositions suivantes, que nous portons à la connaissance du public.

"1. La juridiction militaire est etablie par la presente. Elle sera appliquee dans toute l'etendue du territoire Français occupé par les troupes Allemandes, à toute les infractions tendant à compromettre la sécurité de ces troupes, à leur causer des dommages ou à prêter assistance à l'ennemi. La juridiction militaire sera reputee en vigueur et proclamee pour toute l'étendue d'un canton aussitôt qu'elle sera affichee dans une des localités qui en font partie.

"2. Toutes les personnes qui ne font pas partie de l'armée Frangais et n'etabliront pas leur qua"te de soldat par des signes extérieurs et qui.

"*a.* Serviront l'ennemi en qualite d'espion,

"*b.* Egareront les troupes Allemandes quand elles seront chargees de leur servir de guides,

"*c.* Tueront, blesseront ou pilleront des personnes appartenant aux troupes Allemandes, ou faisant partie de leur suite,

"*d.* Detruiront des ponts ou des canaux, endommageront les ligne telegraphiques ou les chemins de fer, rendront les routes impraticables, incendieront des munitions, des provisions de guerre, ou les quartiers des troupes,

"*e.* Prendront les armes contre les troupes Allemandes

"Seront punis de la peine de mort.

"Dans chaque cas, l'officier ordonnant la procedure instituera un conseil de guerre chargé d'instruire l'affaire et de prononcer le jugement. Les conseils de guerre ne pourront condamner à une autre peine qu'à la peine de mort. Leurs jugements seront exécutés immédiatement.

"3rd. Les communes auxquelles les coupables appartiendront ainsi que celles dont le territoire aura servi à l'action incriminée, seront passibles dans chaque cas d'une amende égale au montant annuel de leur impôt foncier.

"4th. Les habitants auront à fournir ce qui est necessaire pour l'entretien des troupes. Chaque soldat recevra par jour 750 grammes de pain, 500 grammes de viande, 250 grammes de lard, 30 grammes de café, 60 grammes de tabac ou 5 cigares, ½ litre de vin, ou 1 litre de biere, ou 1-10 d'eau-de-vie.

"La ration à livrer par jour pour chaque cheval sera de 6 kilogrammes d'avoine, 2 kilogrammes de foin, 1½ kilogrammes de paille.

"Pour les cas où les habitants prefereront une indemnité en argent e l'entretien en nature, l'indemnité est fixee à deux francs par jour pour chaque soldat.

"5. Tous les commandants de corps detachés auront le droit d'ordonner la requisition des fournitures necessaires à l'entretien de leurs troupes. La requisition d'autres fournitures jugees indispensables dans l'interet de l'armee ne pourra etre ordonnee due par les Generaux et les officiers faisant fonctions de Generaux.

"Sous tous les rapports, il ne sera exige des habitants que ce qui est necessaire pour l'entretien des troupes, et il sera delivré des regus officiels pour toutes les fournitures.

"Nous ferons, en consequence, que les habitants ne feront aucune difficulté de satisfaire aux requisitions qui seront jugees indispensables.

"6. A l'egard des transactions individuelles entre les troupes et les habitants, nous arrêtons que 8 silbergros ou 28 kreutzer equivalent à un franc.

"Le Général Commandant en Chef de la 3rd Armée Allemande.

"FREDERIC GUILLAUME,
"Prince Royal de Prusse."

My last letter was posted at Petersbach on the 11th of August by field post. On the 12th Head Quarters halted there and at Lohr.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

THE *Figaro* has initiated and by this time has nearly concluded a subscription for a sword of honour to be presented to Marshal Macmahon, in testimony of the country's approval of his gallant defence at Wœrth and Wissembourg. The contributions are said to have been numerous and liberal, 2,500f. having been paid in on Friday. A lady sends a diamond, and another subscriber offers a quantity of lapis lazuli for the decoration of the sword. One very characteristic contribution is forwarded with the following note:—"The dead who lived in the hatred of Prussia should also subscribe. I enclose, therefore, on behalf of my deceased father and mother, one franc."

CAPTURE OF BAR-LE-DUC.

ACCORDING to the *Figaro*, possession was first taken of this town by an officer and four Hussars, who called on the Mayor to furnish 50,000 francs. On being told that the treasurer of the department had taken away all the public money, they demanded provisions for 150 men, who speedily followed them and commenced dinner in one of the squares, but the arrival of a courier with disquieting news induced them to depart without finishing their meal. Subsequently 200 Uhlans quartered themselves in the town, and seized all the maps to be found in the booksellers' shops. On this the *Figaro* remarks that if the Prussians only know France from French maps they are very likely to mistake the Berlin road for that leading to Paris, in spite of the distance and exactness of the measure, the boys hissed, the women wept, and the men threatened, but the district was so overrun with soldiers that resistance was impossible.

TRIAL OF A PRUSSIAN SPY.

AT a Council of War in the 1st Military Divison, held in Paris on Monday, August 22, a young man was tried on the charge of acting as a Prussian spy. He was arrested some days ago at Gien (Loiret), where the presence of a stranger provoked suspicion, and the schoolmaster, with the two other of the inhabitants, seized him as a spy. After some hesitation he admitted that he was a Prussian, named Charles Hurth, born at Berlin in 1843, and at the time of his arrest had exhausted his resources in his self-imposed mission of *espionage*, having then only ten centimes in his pocket. The prisoner was a tall young man, with a determined countenance, a small mouth, and fair moustache. His attire, without being exactly elegant, was in good taste, with gray trousers and a light blue paletot. The prosecution was conducted by an Imperial commissary, and the accused was defended by M. Weber. There were no witnesses, and the only evidence were the documents and other articles found upon the prisoner and his own replies. The articles found upon Hurth were a *portemonnaie* containing ten centimes, an empty portfolio, a pistol, two female photographic likenesses, upon one of which was written in French these words, "Do not trouble yourself to search for my identity. I have lived long enough." According to the official statement read in court the prisoner at first represented himself as a wood-engraver and carver of umbrella handles. He stated that after leaving London he had gone to Orleans, having quitted Berlin not long since. From Gien, where he was captured, he had intended to have proceeded to Nemours, thence to Nevers and Sancerre. When the contradictions between his statements were pointed out, he became silent and refused to speak. The President interrogated the prisoner, who said he was an officer in the 64th Prussian Regiment, belonging to the corps, and had visited France voluntarily, without having any mission to fulfil. He had written but two letters, and they were to his parents, and expected to receive money at Gien from a correspondent in Prussia to enable him to continue his journey to Switzerland. The advocate for the defence urged that as there was no proof that acts prejudicial to the safty of France had been committed by the prisoner. The Council deliberated for ten minutes, and then pronounced a decision of "guilty." The President condemned the prisoner to death for acting as a spy and communicating intelligence to the enemy.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

A FEARFUL affair is recorded by the *Gazette de France*. M. de Monier, a young man of about 30, living at the Chateau de Bretange, near Marenil, not many miles from Perigaud, went with a few friends to the fair at the neighbouring village of Haute Faye. Some of the ruffians who are to be found, it seems, in French villages as well as in large French towns, began by taunting them with being "fine gentlemen," able to buy substitutes and fight by deputy. M. de Monier foolishly stopped to argue, and disclaimed any intention of not joining the army, holding that those who did not do their duty just now belonged to the class who shouted "Vive la Prusse." The words were hardly out of his mouth, when the leader of the roughs exclaimed, "Hear him! he is shouting 'Vive la Prusse!'" The unfortunate young man was immediately set upon, kicked, cuffed, and beaten—dragged to a dirted up pond in the middle of the fair—straw and brushwood were piled over him, and *he was burnt alive!*

PEASANT OUTRAGES IN FRANCE.

THE *Debats of Aug.* 26 has the following article:—"The *Journal Officiel* informs us that orders have been given for the trial of the persons inculpated in the crime committed in the arrondissement of Monton, which has excited a natural horror in the whole country, at a special assize. We observe with satisfaction that the Government has taken this affair to heart, and has hastened to its justice. Under present circumstances this is not only an ordinary duty, but a pressing and paramount interest. A worthy young man, M. de Monneys, has been the victim of a savage pack who accused him of being a bad patriot, a Prussian, because he did not seem a sufficiently decided friend of the Imperial *regime*. To punish him for this particular lukewarmness, and to force him to be warmer on all points, they burnt him alive! Similar deeds less atrocious happily have happened and are daily happening in our rural districts, where ignorance is so great and so easily worked upon. We earnestly call the attention of the Government to these deeds. The most honourable persons are accused here and there of sending money to the Prussians, and of betraying the Emperor, and the municipal authorities do nothing to put down these calumnies. In the country many seriously believe of their own accord, much more if it is whispered into their ear, that the Emperor has only met with check through treason. First it was Grouchy, now it is Jules Favre, or M. Thiers, M. Picard, or M. Gambetta who have been the traitors, and if our heroic army has at the beginning had some reverses, it is the fault of the Legitimists, of the Republicans, of the Orleanists. It is they, in fact, who have let slip the dogs of war, persuaded the country that it was ready, regarded the delays as worthy of derision, scattered on the frontier troops insufficient and badly equipped; it is they who have for the third time brought an invasion on France. What truth there is in this ridiculous accusation is well known to us, as it has been exposed to postpone the most legitimate resentments and all party divisions, in order to be united against the stranger, as the Opposition of every shade has patriotically accepted this truce, necessary to the safety of the country, we demand that the Opposition itself be allowed to profit by the truce, that nobody break it, and that the Government take care it is not broken by those who call themselves its friends."

PARISIAN GUP.

THERE has been no such scandal since the commencement of the war as that which is talked over freely at the cafés to-day (August 23.) The allegations of treachery and betrayals of France's designs to Prussia have been common, but vague. The crime has been detailed, but the criminal has never been named until to-day. It is an ill omen that the name of a lady should be fixed on who is nearly allied to the Emperor. I give it with all reserve, and I need hardly add without endorsing the rumour in any way; but it would be idle to withhold what is in every gossip-monger's mouth. A member of the Beaunarnais branch of the Bonaparte family, and a constant visitor at the Tuileries, is accused of suspicious correspondence with the Prussian authorities, and with having supplied the information which led to defeat. Who will they arraign next? The Emperor himself, or his son, or wife? —*Paris Letter, Daily News.*

The mysterious hints and accusations against some unnamed ladies of the Court which have for some time been flying about take shape to-day. The *dame d'honneur* alluded to most prominently is the Countess Stéphanie Tascher, who lately received, through Baron Werther, a letter of condolence from the King and Queen of Prussia upon the occasion of her mother's death. This letter, and the retirement of the Countess from her position at the Tuileries, gave a chance to the *mauvaises langues*, which declared that the Empress had withdrawn her charges and dismissed her. There is no foundation at all for these stories. Another lady of the same family, widow of the late Duke Tascher de la Pagerie, has been also a victim to scandalous insinuations as baseless as those against her sister-in-law.—*Paris Letter of Aug. 24, Daily Telegraph.*

THE LOAN AND THE LENDERS.

PARIS, August 24.

THE new French loan is a curiosity, and the lenders a study. Not the moneyed people, or those with credit on the Bourse. They belong to a type you may see at home. It is the small lenders, the saving souls who have francs to invest, not Napoleons, who form the *queue* in the Rue de Rivoli outside the department of the Minister of Finance. Who are they? What do they do? How come they possessed of two pence? Many of them are in rags, many more are on the border line between abject and decent poverty, and many more again remind you of poor relations and make you button your pocket and assume a virtuous frown instinctively. The whole thing is farcical and puzzling. On the 23rd of August a loan for seven hundred and fifty millions is announced on great posters, exactly as if it were a new comic drama, and at once recals Mr. Buckstone in Lend me *Five Shillings*. These posters cover the colonnade reaching from the Rue St. Honore to the Rue de Rivoli, and divide attention with the soldiers on duty round the department's walls. It is only when you turn the corner, and are in the Rue de Rivoli itself, that you come upon the crowd. Such faces, such costumes, such playful badinage with the policemen! The lame, the halt, and the blind are here. Babies in arms are admitted. Youth and beauty find their reward in the attentions of the police, and many a pretty flirtation is carried on, I promise you, between the man who guard and the damsels who wait. The older women look on vicariously kittish, and this branch of the business of filling the national exchequer is broadly comic. The people wait to buy their small shares as patiently as they do to draw out their money from the Bank of France; there are wooden barriers between every fifty or so to prevent over-crowding; and the sergents-de-ville arrange and sort the applicants with a business-like, albeit martial-gallantry which reminds one of the gentlemen in uniform at Astley's who used to hold the hoops to, and chalk the feet of the fair equestrians in the ring. The news is good you see. If Paris could only have seen the despatch which gladdened the eyes of Count Palikao yesterday the city would, said that Minister, have been illuminated. So the loan will rise in the markets of the world. Ten francs' worth of it today may be worth ten francs fifty to-morrow, when the beating of the Prussians is more widely known—perhaps even eleven francs, so we claim to put in our mite, and to have a stake in the country. It cannot be that the Government would dare to raise false hopes, or to say the thing which is not; so the francs are paid in, the vouchers obtained, and the small investors made hopeful and happy for the time.—*Daily News.*

AN ORDER OF THE DAY.

General Trochu has addressed the following order of the day to the *Mobiles* in the Saint-Maur Camp, (Aug. 24):—

NATIONAL GUARD MOBILE OF PARIS,—I demanded your immediate recal to Paris, because it was your right, because your place is here, and because I have entire confidence in you. I did not know that the greater part of the camp necessaries, and all barrack necessaries, had been taken for the service of those patriotic men whose name is legion who have flocked from all points of the country to defend the capital. You, therefore, at first, will not be as comfortable as you ought to be, and in that respect your are, I can assure you, only in the same case with your General, who, returning to Paris suddenly, without officers, without horses, or any means of organisation, is far from being to rights as yet. But you have been in a bivouac; and before long the moral trials, the fatigue, and the inevitable privations of the position in which we are will have made veterans of you. I expect that you will suffer in silence, relying, as you may confidently do, upon my efforts to ameliorate your situation, which is, after all, but a useful preparation for the sacrifices which the future may require from you. We shall soon meet. Of all the troops assembled for the defence of Paris you will be the first that I shall pass in review.

"GENERAL TROCHU."

GERMAN STRENGTH AND LOSS.

THE German papers affirm with one voice that when the King entered France there were 250,000 troops with the Red Prince, 250,000 with the Crown Prince, and 70,000 under Steinmetz,—570,000 in all. There were besides 200,000 men in the second line, between the Rhine and the Weser; 150,000 under Von Falkenstein in the coast provinces; and 150,000 in garrison eastward, especially in Posen and Silesia,—which latter we may remark, is certainly well garrisoned. This give a total of 1,070,000 troops in actual readiness. The numbers, as numbers of efficients, seem monstrous; but it should be observed that they correspond exactly to the number of efficients which would be produced by a conscription throughout Germany of all men of 21, 22, 23, and 24. That would yield 1,600,000 men, and Germans, whose sympathies are entirely with us, not rejoice more than one in four. The statement, affirmed and reaffirmed as it is, seems to us almost incredible; but we have English official testimony to the fact that in 1866, Prussia, without her conquests or her allies, had 676,000 trained soldiers in movement.

The further statement made in this they are backed also by English correspondents, that General von Falkenstein with 50,000 men has been ordered to the front; that the reserve battalions of the regiments crushed at Wœrth, Forbach, and Metz have joined; and that consequently the admitted losses, though frightful to count, do not affect the Army. The official journal, moreover, admits the frightful fact that the war "may destroy a generation," but consoles itself with the idea that the war will be final. It should be observed also that the Reserves are the veterans, most of them the very men who invaded Austria. Some of these statements may be the result of national vanity, and some intentionally deceptive; but English eye-witnesses—*e. g.*, the cool observer who watched the fight of Resonville for the *Daily News*—express themselves astounded at the German numbers; the French correspondents talk of "hordes," and most significant of all, entire fortifications are overtaxed to provide them supplies. We shall not know the actual facts till after the war, but it is well to bear the German statements in mind.

The German Government has not as yet published any estimate of its actual losses, though it has given lists of officers killed; but the Berlin correspondents estimate them at about 50,000 men for the battles alone, that is, not counting sick. The King is almost apologetic about them, and a deep and sad gravity has settled down on Germany. There is grave reason to believe that this estimate is far within the truth, and that at least 75,000 Germans have been placed *hors de combat*. The French loss is probably not so great, they having at Wœrth, Forbach, and Metz having had great advantages of position; but it is to be noted that while the French have no prisoners, the Prussians have taken so many, 25,000 in all, as to burden their Commissariat difficulties, explained on both sides partly by the way in which French cavalry charge the needle gun, and are captured when dismounted, but mainly by the French foible of wasting cartridges. Of course a regiment without cartridges could be captured *en masse*,—and this, in one instance at least, has happened. —*Spectator*, August 27.

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 27.)

VI.

WHEN we closed our last week's survey with a few words on the terrible struggle round Metz, we declined to guess at the full extent of the consequences of the great battle which was then known to have been fought before its western front. And there is still so much concerning them which defies calculation, so much that depends upon such unknown co-efficients as the means of supply to the German leaguer, the tenacity and resource of Bazaine, the amount of provisions and warlike stores available for his forces, that we should be rash to attempt those prophecies of the future which naturally lie ready to hand for any that choose to utter them.

The thread of our history takes us back first to the Crown Prince, whose movements were so important at the outset of this war, but of late have had no immediate effect upon the contest towards which the eyes of the civilized world are turned. We left him struggling through the passes of the Vosges, where the difficulties of his passage with such a host proved greater than was reckoned on. The strong fort of Bitsch, and the citadel of Phalsburg, the home of Erckmann-Chatrian's favourite hero, undauntedly defied the legions that pressed round them; and their successful defence, combined with stormy weather, had a powerful effect—judging from the few accounts that have reached us—in retarding the progress of the Third Army upon the two main routes. Certain it is that the Crown Prince, whose head-quarters were close to the battle-field of Wœrth on the night of his victory had only reached Luneville on the 18th, having taken twelve days to traverse a space of no more than sixty miles as the crow flies. It is true that his twelve regiments of cavalry had passed on before him, scoured the bare plains of Lorraine, levied contributions at Nancy, and spread terror along the direct road to Paris to within forty miles of Macmahon's camp at Châlons; but his immediate co-operation in the great contest round Metz was evidently as impossible as that rapid arrival at Châlons which has been too confidently predicted for him. When the King fought his chief action on the 18th, his son was still more than fifty miles from him, and full as far that distance from Châlons. His army, therefore, may be regarded as nearly a week's march at that date from the vicinity of Macmahon; for though correspondents may eulogize the infantry regiment which marched thirty kilomètres in a day, it is quite a different thing to carry an army corps along at a rapid rate, the problem indeed turning on many other conditions besides the goodness of men's legs. The weather was stormy, with very heavy rain, in the last part of the movement through the Vosges, and no doubt added considerably to the difficulties of the Prince's Staff in the great matter of supply.

We pass to the First and Second Armies, which became practically one from the time that the King came upon the ground before Metz, bringing with him the strategist in whom he confides with so much justice.

It is well known that the battle of the 14th was wholly indecisive, and in so far as it may have caused some delay in the movement of Bazaine's rear corps (Decaen and Ladmirault) after the rest through the works of Metz. He had evidently then recognised the necessity of retreat, and the famous telegram which announced his head-quarters to be at Etain on the 16th was but the anticipation of what he intended to do. His enemy was not merely watchful, but was fully aware of his intention, and determined at all costs to prevent it; and whilst Steinmetz with the First and Seventh Corps engaged the French rear before Metz, the rest of the troops were being pushed in steady succession towards the passage of the Meuse at Pont-à-Mousson, twenty miles above the fortress, and thence down the left bank, the King himself transferring his head-quarters to their point of crossing, and later on to Gorze a large village lying ten miles to the south-west of Metz, and very near the field of the great struggle which was before him.

There was some skirmishing on the 15th, as the Prussian leading troops drew near the southern of the two roads which dividing at Gravelotte, five miles west of Metz, pass on to Verdun, the one direct, the more northern through Etain. Both of these must have been completely covered with Bazaine's columns and convoys, and through the cannonade the Prussian cavalry no doubt observed and reported the movement of the French to be a general one, and that it had not yet far advanced.

Marching steadily to the north west, and carrying probably but little except their ammunition, the leading Prussian corps, the third (the same which had so opportunely come upon the ground, under Alvensleben, to Goeben's support at Forbach), struck the flank of the French not far from the head of the column early on the 16th. By 9 A.M. the skirmish took the dimensions of a battle. Bazaine was forced to stop and deploy the corps of Frossard, which had headed the retreat, and his other corps were gradually brought up to the right and left; whilst Prince Frederick Charles, who now took the command against them, supported Alvenaleben with the Tenth, and later with parts of the Eighth and Ninth Corps. Ultimately the Prussians, pushing their left forward, headed Bazaine's retreat off completely, and when the day closed the Marshal faced chiefly to the west with a front running across the two roads, about twelve miles from the fortress. He maintained himself here indeed, but the next day he found it expedient to fall back halfway to Metz, either (as he himself said) to get fresh ammunition, or, as is not less probable, to keep a better hold on the great fortress which he could not leave, and which was a certain temporary shelter in case of reverse.

The march of the great Prussian column went on unchecked during the 17th, only bearing less to the left than before, as they found their adversary retiring nearer the works. The Seventh Corps, now brought round, followed him along the southern road, and became aware that the French had halted with their left centre on the cross-roads at Gravelotte, and their line running along a flat-topped range of hill with steep sides, which passes due northward over the Briey-Metz road at Privat-la-Montagne. This last road runs nearly north-west from Metz, and continues on to Longwy and Sedan